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NO. 4.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF OXFORD COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Oxford Bible Society was held in DIXFIELD VILLAGE, on Tuesday the 1st of JUNE last. The Rev. Carlton Hurd, Corresponding Secretary delivered the following REPORT.

At the annual meeting of this Society, in Sept. 1829, a resolution was passed—To examine into the biblical wants of this County, and to supply every poor, destitute family with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, as soon as practicable. To do this, the Society was dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the friends of the Bible within the County, for at the time the resolution was passed, there was neither money nor Bibles to any amount at the disposal of the society. A resolution was also passed, that this Society become auxiliary to the American Bible Society, and that the Board of Managers be authorized to procure Bibles and Testaments of the Parent Society on credit—relying upon the benevolence of those who believe and love the Bible, for means thoroughly and effectually to supply the County.

Immediately after the annual meeting in 1828 Branch Bible Societies were formed in several of our towns, to co-operate with the County Society, by supplying the destitute in their respective districts, and paying over to your Treasurer their surplus funds. At the annual meeting in September 1829, it appeared from your Treasurer's report, that books to the amount of eight hundred dollars, had been procured from the American Bible Society which had generally been disposed of, during the year to your Branch Societies, for their own, and the supply of destitute families in the towns. And thus a portion of the County was supplied during the first year, the destitute families within the limits of the Branch Societies. And it further appeared that the income of this Society had been chiefly derived from the several branches which had taken Books at cost in New-York. Since the last annual meeting which was in Sept. 1829, your Board have made efforts to supply the destitute in those places in the County in which no Branch Bible Society has been formed, and they will now lay before you the result of their efforts.

At the commencement of the present year your Depository was destitute of Books, and this Society in debt for the Bibles it had procured and distributed, and a great portion of the County, whose biblical wants had been already partially ascertained unsupplied. How were these places to be supplied with the Holy Scriptures? There were many families utterly destitute of the word of God and many others without a whole copy of the Scriptures, and what was worse still—little, or no disposition to have it otherwise, for they make no effort to supply themselves, and in many places the minds of the people are strongly possessed with the belief that the Bible Society abounds in money and Bibles, and is actually making itself rich in giving them away.

It must be manifest then that your Board, in the business of supplying those parts of the County in which no Branch Bible Society has been formed, whose object is the supply of its own destitute, would find the want of funds, to meet the case of those actually poor, and the case of those who, not actually poor, know so little of the maxim, "It is more blessed to give, than to receive," will live without the Bible, unless one be gratuitously bestowed on them. All the difficulty that was anticipated in the commencement of the year has been actually realized in the progress of our work, and portions of the County remain still unsupplied. We could not in justice to the Parent Society, procure Books on credit, without the prospect of soon meeting the claim, and as our Branch Bible Societies, have been our principal support very little obtained from other sources,—should they fail, or become inactive, the work of supplying the County must move slowly.

The issue of Bibles from your Depository has been considerably less the present, than the preceding year. For the year ending Sept. 1829, there has been issued from your Depository, Bibles 771—Testaments 1048—

Since September to the present time, embracing a period of nine months, only 469 Bibles and 447 Testaments, have been issued.

There are two reasons for this. Branch Societies have purchased a much smaller number of copies, since September last, than for the same portion of time the previous year—having generally supplied themselves and their own destitute, the motive to exertion that formerly operated, has ceased. And the other reason is, little or nothing has been done in those places where no Branch Society exists. The destitute one and all, do not lift a finger to supply themselves. Others who have the ability not only refuse to assist a poor neighbor to the word of God, but actually labor to prejudice the minds of the destitute against this Society, by misrepresenting its objects, and the sources of its income.

In every part of this County in which our Ministers, and others friendly to the objects of the Bible Society have voluntarily labored to ascertain the biblical wants of the people, and to procure means to meet those wants, a host of crude, ill-founded and absurd objections to the Bible Society, have been set on foot, and industriously propagated through the land.

And the cry of Sectarianism and money-making, has been raised against those who circulate the Bible without note or comment, and who when they sell a Bible, sell it for just what it costs in New-York, without asking anything for bringing it there, and carrying it round to their houses.

If this is sectarianism, or the way to make money, we wish those who think so would engage in the work of seeing every family in this County possessed of the word of God. And since the cry of sectarianism comes from those who are notorious, for their spirit of proselytizing, if the distribution of the Bible without note or comment among all classes of the community without regard to who or what they are, be the way to build up one's own party, it is passing strange they are not engaged in it, and stranger still that they will leave those families destitute, year after year, which are attached to their religious communities. And as to those who accuse us of making money, if they or any body else, believe what they say, we shall soon expect to see them members of the Bible Society, and thus put themselves in the way of sharing in the profits of this work. By paying one dollar a year they can be members, and shall have an equal dividend of all the profits that are to be made in supplying every destitute family in the County with a copy of the holy scriptures.

This being the state of things, your Depository and Treasury both empty and this society in debt to the amount of three hundred dollars for Bibles already procured and distributed at the beginning of the year, your managers felt that considerable time must elapse before every part of this County would be thoroughly explored and supplied with the word of God.

The annuities for memberships, and what would naturally be collected, and paid over to your Treasurer from Branch Societies, after deducting the amount taken in Bibles at cost, constitutes but a small sum in the hands of your Board to furnish the remaining destitute in this County with the oracles of God. Early in the year the managers proposed to the several Branch Societies to enlarge the field of their operations to consider themselves as acting in the business of making inquiry, and supplying biblical wants, not only for their own towns, but for others in which no Branch Societies had been formed and which lay contiguous to them.

The reasons which led your Board to recommend this measure are the following: Past experience had taught them if any thing was done the present year in the cause of the Bible, our Branch Societies must do it. This plan would save this Society the time and expense of exploring the condition of families—distributing Bibles, and collecting funds to purchase them, or pay for those already purchased on credit.

It would keep alive and in vigorous operation our Branch Societies by giving them something to do. And enable this Society at once to discharge its debts and procure copies of the Scriptures sufficient to supply the immediate wants of the County.

This Society is dependant on its auxiliary Branches. If now having supplied themselves and the immediate wants of their destitute, they cease operations, the County Society will exist merely in name.

To encourage your Branch Societies to engage in this measure, your Board felt themselves authorized to make small donations in Bibles to those which would undertake to supply a certain town or district.

The Fryeburg Branch engaged for the towns of Porter, Hiram, Brownfield and Denmark. The resolution was that with the assistance of the friends of the Bible in those towns they would endeavour to put a copy of the Holy Scriptures into every destitute family as soon as practicable. The number of actually destitute families in those towns has not been precisely ascertained. One hundred and thirty-two families have applied for the Bible gratuitously in three of the towns. Something has been done in all these towns towards a supply and it is hoped it will soon be accomplished.

The Bethel Branch engaged for the towns of Newry, Riley and Holmes. Lovel for Bachelord and other adjoining Grants.

Since the last annual meeting this Society has been formally recognised as an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, and a donation of one hundred Bibles made to it by the Parent Society, for which generous grant your Board have expressed the thanks of the Society.

The acting Secretary of the American Bible Society in a communication expressing the resolution of its Board of Managers to admit this Society as an auxiliary, thus writes—

"I rejoice that your Society is proceeding in the work of investigation and supply. Every day's experience convinces the managers of the Parent Society of the importance of setting the standard high, and it is hoped that our auxiliaries which are the main dependence of the Parent Society, will likewise feel this importance. I think our operations ought not to be confined to the effecting of the two years supply; but that we ought to aim at a thorough system of action, which shall secure permanently the investigation and supply of the community, and provide means to circulate the oracles of God beyond the boundary lines of our own land."

Every enlightened friend of the Bible must feel the truth of these remarks, and as a Society, we ought to endeavour to awaken in the land a higher regard for the Bible.

It is not our object simply to supply the destitute with the Bible. It is our object to have that Bible felt and obeyed in the family—to have it guide the inquiries—rule the heart—the character, and save the souls of our fellow men.

STATE OF FUNDS.

The Managers acknowledge \$258.91 has been committed to their trust since September last, (including \$34, in the Treasury at that time,) as the means of carrying forward this department of benevolent effort. Of this sum the amount received from Branches is \$156.52—The remainder consists of donations and for Bibles sold to individuals, and is \$102.39.

There has been expended since the annual meeting for Bibles and Testaments procured of the Parent Society \$500.

There have been issued from the Depository during the same time, 469 Bibles and 447 Testaments. Now in the Depository, 190 Bibles and 115 Testaments.

Now due the Parent Society \$459.43. In the Treasury May 23, \$127, leaving a balance against this Society of \$331.93.

The Board have employed the Rev. Mr. Haynes and Mr. George Brown, a licentiate, on agencies of two weeks each to the towns of Buckfield, Livermore and Jay.

Mr. Brown's agency was confined to Buckfield. He distributed sixty-five Bibles, generally gratuitously, among the destitute families. He reports 23 families found wholly destitute of the Bible, and 34 destitute of a whole copy of the Sacred Scriptures. While engaged in visiting the families of this town and supplying their biblical wants, he received seven dollars and eight cents, for Bibles sold. There is ability in this town, but it seems little disposition to aid this Society in supplying their destitute families.

Mr. Haynes visited the towns of Livermore and Jay in our service. In Livermore he succeeded in organizing a Branch Bible Society, auxiliary to the County Society, with a fair prospect that they would search out their own destitute and supply them. No Society was formed in Jay, indeed the wants of this town in regard to the Bible are not yet known.

To what extent has the resolution of 1828 been accomplished.

Your Managers know not of a single town or plantation within the County which has not been visited or directly acted upon by the friends of the Bible, within this time. Many of them have been supplied so far as one Bible to each family supplies them, and in all these measures have been taken to effect a supply. This Society, during this time, have procured and mostly distributed Bibles and Testaments to the amount of \$130.00, while its operations have been continually embarrassed for the want of means.

To enable this Society to complete its benevolent plan—that of supplying every destitute family, willing to receive a Bible, within the County, those who esteem the Bible and know how to appreciate its salutary influence

on individual character, and on society generally, and who believe "it is the healing for the nation" must come forward and lend their aid. As far as this Society has progressed in circulating the holy Scriptures, it has found many sincerely devoted friends, who have contributed liberally to aid its objects, and we still look to such to see us through the work.

It has also met with many opposers and enemies, who, either through ignorance or perverseness of heart, have misrepresented facts, and in various ways endeavored to shut up the hearts and hands of people against rendering assistance. Still this Society has great cause of gratitude to God, for its prosperity, and that it has been enabled to do something towards bringing a more adequate supply of the word of God into the families of this County. And no understanding man, unless he be a bad man, can have ought to say against it.

Your Board cannot close their Report without suggesting to those who love the Bible and the souls of their fellow men, the necessity there is of enabling this Society immediately to discharge its debt to the Parent Institution.—Think of the objects aimed at by the American Bible Society, of their need of funds, and you must feel they ought to be paid.

Such, Brethren, is the result of our operations in the distribution of the Bible. This Society has prospered and it is hoped has been useful. And it is also hoped that a full supply for the County may soon be reported. Other Bible Societies in this State and in our country have been actively engaged the past year. Attention to the Bible is increasing in our land, and in our world; and the cause in which we are engaged is the cause of God and human happiness, and hated and misrepresented, and opposed as it is, by the wicked, it will yet fill the world with the knowledge and glory of God.

We have much yet to do, and that we may do it, as it ought to be done, let us be exhorted in the language of the Apostle, "to suffer the word of Christ to dwell in us richly in all wisdom."

The following officers of the Oxford Bible Society were appointed June 1, 1830.

LEVI WHITMAN, Esq. President.
DR. LEANDER GAGE and STEPHEN CHASE, Esq. Vice Presidents.

SAMUEL SEWALL, Recording Secretary.
REV. CARLTON HURD, Corresponding Secretary.

JEREMIAH MITCHELL, Treasurer and Depository.

REV. JOSEPH WALKER, } Trustees.
REV. JOHN HAYNES, }
REV. HENRY A. MERRILL, }

Agents to aid in making collections.

In Fryeburg, HENRY C. BUSWELL.

Lovel, Rev. VALENTINE LITTLE.

Waterford, DR. LEANDER GAGE.

Norway, DR. BENJAMIN HERRING.

Paris, DR. ISAAC BOLSTER.

Bethel, JEDEDIAH BURBANK.

Gilead, DR. GEORGE W. CHAPMAN.

Hebron, DR. ALDEN BUMPUS.

Livermore, DR. CHARLES BARRELL.

Oxford, DR. PITT C. MUSSEY.

Woodstock, CAPT. JONATHAN COLE.

Albany, AARON CUMMINGS, Esq.

Buckfield, SAMUEL F. BROWN, Esq.

Rumford, PETER C. VIRGIN, Esq.

Dixfield, LEVI STOWELL, Esq.

The meeting was adjourned to the 3d Wednesday in September next, then to meet at the Meeting-house of the first Baptist Society in Livermore, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and that Rev. CARLTON HURD be the first preacher, and Rev. JOHN HAYNES, second.

S. SEWALL, Rec. Sec.

Summer, June 1830.

* The Editors of Zion's Advocate and Christian Mirror are respectfully requested to publish this report.

MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies Magazine.

THE TWO SISTERS OF SCIO.

Among those who have been unable to effect an escape into the country, at the time Scio was bombarded by the Turks, and who were obliged to await their mercy, were two orphan sisters—Anastasia and Elenora. Anastasia was a beautiful girl—one of those bright beings that spread sun-shine and gladness around wherever they appear,—such as are more frequently seen in vision by the inspired bard, than moving on this earth of sorrow, and of death. Elenora had been fair, though never so dazzlingly beautiful as her sister. Her complexion was pure and transparent, enlivened by an exuberant quantity of dark brown hair. The latter remained in all its loveliness, but the delicacy of her complexion sustained an irreparable injury from the small pox, which had left her in a languishing state of health. There was still, however, a pensive grace on her pale, thoughtful brow—a look of resignation in her mild, blue eye, that involuntarily won the interest of the beholder. The loss of beauty gave her no pain.—She seemed rather, to have converted it into a source of consolation, to soothe the poignancy of her grief for an event, that had crushed those delightful hopes which like flowers, were springing up in all their brightness and bloom, in her youthful path. She had been betrothed to a young gentleman of a character highly amiable, and of great promise, who fell in one of the first attempts made by his country for independence. From that moment, life to her was but a pilgrimage, from whose dreary road she looked eagerly forward to catch a glimpse of the final place of her rest.—Still she had smiles for those around her—but they flowed only from benevolence—from a wish to promote the happiness of others, and were not as in days that were gone, the overflowings of a buoyant and happy heart.—After the crisis of the disease already alluded to was past, and she was able to behold in a mirror, the ravages it had made on her beauty, she turned to her sister, who

stood near her, and who vainly endeavored to suppress her tears, saying with a smile, "weep not, my sweet sister—what need have I of beauty? Is not lanthus gone? A sister's love is so little mingled with pride, that I know I shall be as dear to you as ever. Had he lived, I should regret its loss, for methinks that a soldier's bride should be beautiful—one whom he can compare with those moving around her."

Their dwelling was in the suburbs, and for some hours after the massacre had commenced, the exulting yells of the assailants, the shrieks of the women and children, who were falling under the yataghan and dagger, and the groans of the dying came to them from the heart of the city, with a dreadful, but indistinct murmur. The stream of slaughter, however, was moving swiftly on, and they were sensible that the moment of their fate drew nigh. All their domestic had sought to save themselves by flight, except one who deaf to their entreaties for him to go, heroically resolved to abide with them to the last. Although the sisters were both dear to him Anastasia, from having been the foster child of his wife, held the first place in his heart. Hitherto he had forbore to urge her attempt her own escape, and leave Elenora behind, whose weakness rendered it impossible that she should accompany them. But when he beheld the Turks approaching, their scimitars reeking with the blood of the slain—when he beheld their fierce, eager visages, that showed their thirst for slaughter burnt hotly as ever, he could no longer command his feelings. He rushed into the apartment, and entreated Anastasia, with tears, to fly with him. Anastasia replied not, save by a look of reproach, and by glancing her eye to the pale Elenora, who was reclined on a couch by her side. Elenora saw the look, and understood its import. She joined her entreaties to those of the aged servant, who with his silver locks stood sobbing near them.

"Go my sister," said she—"I have not strength to fly, but I have fortitude to meet death without shrinking. Should you remain, it will be only to witness my fate, without sharing it. Your beauty, my beloved Anastasia, would save you from the edge of the scimitar.—Think too, of Demetrius,—what will be his anguish, when he knows that his bride is a slave to the Turk?"

"Do not ask me to leave you," said Anastasia—"if slavery be my doom, I shall at least, possess the consolation of having remained by you to the last."—Elenora pressed the subject no farther, but clasped her hands on her bosom, while a look of placid resignation pervaded her countenance, appeared to be mentally engaged in prayer.

In a few moments, the heavy steps of armed men were heard approaching the door. The paleness of death overspread the features of Anastasia, while the sound seemed to impart new energy to the wan and fragile form of Elenora.—She raised herself from her reclining posture, a bright flush visited her cheeks, and her blue eyes beamed with unusual lustre. The servant, scarcely knowing what he did, hastened to place something before the door to impede their entrance, but was prevented by Anastasia. "It will be in vain," said she, "and resistance will only exasperate them the more." He desisted, and three armed men rushed into the apartment, almost at the same moment.—They approached the couch of Elenora.—Her hands remained clasped, and her eyes were raised to heaven. "There's your work," said one of them, who appeared to be the leader, pointing to Elenora, and motioning to one of his companions.—Anastasia understood the dreadful token.—She threw herself beside her sister, and embraced her with her right arm—with the left she raised a mantle before her, which late had enveloped her own form.—It would be impossible for a human being to appear more radiant, than did Anastasia at this moment. Her utter abandonment, the attitude of protection, which she had assumed, seemed to quicken the tide of existence, which had almost ceased to flow, and to endue her with heroic fortitude. Her dark eyes sparkled with intense brightness, as she fixed them on the ferocious visages of the murderers—her long hair, which had escaped from her head-dress, flowed back from her unlifted face, in waves of gold, and her whole person seemed to glow with feeling. She uttered not a word, but all the eloquence of entreaty was in her look. This silent appeal reached not their hearts. They gazed on her only as a beautiful piece of merchandise. "We have no time to waste," said he, who had before spoken, again addressing the man, who had a moment lingered to gaze on the surpassing beauty of Anastasia. He manifested his willingness to obey by winding the folds of his protecting mantle around his scimitar, and wrenching it from the grasp of the suppliant. Its lightning flash fell on

the eyes of Elenora, the intended victim, but they did not blench; their serene gaze was still raised to that heaven which was about opening to receive her. The ruffian's hand, already in the attitude of levelling the fatal blow, was arrested by a voice at the door, which in a commanding tone, called on him to desist. He turned to see who had issued the command, and beheld a young Greek. The leader of the Turks rushed to meet him as he entered, but the steel of the Greek reached his heart, and he fell lifeless at his feet. Dismayed at his fall the others effected their escape.

"Demetrius," said Elenora, "save my sister,—your bride—my place of refuge is already secured."

"Yes," replied Demetrius, "I have come to convey you both to a place of safety!"

"There will be no need to take me hence—the hand of death is upon me.—Anastasia—Demetrius, draw near. My sight darkens, and I would look on you both once more before I die."

Demetrius bore the almost fainting Anastasia (who in her joy at his appearance, had flown to meet him) to the couch of her sister. They both bent over her, nor did the young soldier blush to mingle his tears with those of his weeping bride.—Elenora joined their hands, and pressed them with her own. "Live and be happy," said she "I go to join lanthus."—The gentle grasp of her fingers relaxed.—Still a smile was on her features, but its play was gone—they now wore the stillness of death.

"Your sister is at rest," said Demetrius, "and we must leave her."

"One parting kiss and I go."

She pressed her lips to the cold, pale cheek, gave yet another farewell look, and then silently gave her hand to her lover. They left this scene of distress, accompanied by the faithful servant, through a passage that led into a thick grove of olives. Having traversed this, they came to a byepath, which led to the sea shore, where a small vessel awaited them. Favored by the darkness, which now began to prevail, they embarked in safety, and immediately set sail for Ipsara.

From the (N. Y.) Long Island Star, of June 18.

MISERIES OF A JACKSON EDITOR.

"Who can relate such woes without a tear?"

It is a fact well known to all our readers, that we fell into the Jackson ranks as soon as we decently could after the defeat of the "corrupt coalition," and that we have labored hard in the 'cause of Jackson and reform,' although we came in at the eleventh hour. True, we had some most excruciating twinges of conscience in abandoning the honest men and principles with which we had been before associated—but then such glorious visions of government patronage—of rewarded editors and of public printing, as glanced constantly before our dazzled sight, enabled us to huzza to the greatest and best of men, (as secretary Branch calls him) and we became a Jackson man 'died in the wool.' Our majority thought there could be no danger in being a 'decided Jackson man.' But Alas, mutation is stamped on its sublimity things. Compare the 'party' at the time we joined it, with what it is now, and still 'tis like—but oh how different? Then it was the very emblem of invincible strength, now it is like the *Albany Regency*, swaying about with every breath, and ready to tumble at the next kick. We, (the Star,) were then all hope—now, all despair.

The very elements have conspired against us—the working-men, it is said, are for Clay—the tariff men are for Clay—the old Adams party, very nearly equal in number to the Jackson party, are for Clay—the anti-masons, are for Clay—the friends of national faith and inviolate treaties and of the Indians, are for Clay—the enemies of proscription and of punishment for freedom in voting, are for Clay—the friends of the Union, and all opposed to southern disunion, are for Clay—the friends of national economy are for Clay—and for aught we see, by A. D. 1832, the whole country will be for Clay. There is a fearful clattering of dry bones in the charnel house of old *Tammany*, as if they were seized with a 'fever and ague.' Gov. Throop is eating his last of the people's bread, and the 'young lion of the west,' with Frank Granger on his back, is shaking his mane and roaring, and there will be no attempt to check him from Buffalo to Herkimer.

Men are prone to recount the different symptoms and stages of the disease, even when there is no hope left for the patient. So let us look for a few moments at the cause of the early death of Jacksonism. One of the indications of health, which at first denoted long life, was the General's coming out for the tariff. This he certainly has done, though rather in a Van Buren way, and not it is true, with the bluntness and sincerity of Harry Clay. But here

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we were rather in a pother, for the wise men who control the politics of Kings county, having drawn their notions of political economy from those profound and pure fountains, the *New York Courier and Inquirer* and *Evening Post*, had all previously professed to be anti-tariff. What the deuce was to be done, perplexed us not a little. However, our leaders ruminated and smoked, and at last we agreed to look wise upon the subject, and when speaking of it, to say that 'upon the whole a judicious tariff was desirable;' and that the 'hero of two wars' views it just in this light. All this went very well, but now comes the story of our hero's blunders, not like angels' visits 'few and far between,' but like grape shot from a thirty two pound battery, or like wise and witty sayings from brother Birch's paper. We (that is, the Jackson party before we joined them) had told a great many lies about Mr. Adams's rewarding 3 or 4 editors with public printing; and General Jackson has rewarded them wherever they could be found, from brother Birch down to Duff Green and Major Noah. The 'hero of the revolution' made great professions against the sin of appointing members of Congress—when! He has already appointed more than all the former administrations united. He had a great horror of the corruption of the press and the post office, and has corrupted both to a hitherto unheard of extent. He has turned out of their daily bread pretty much every man who dared to vote for Mr. Adams, including the last survivor of the men who commenced the revolution, by throwing over the tea chests in the harbor of Boston. He has deprived us, (Jackson men) the privilege of calling ourselves 'the republican party,' by appointing to office since the days of Jefferson—such as Mc Lane, Berrien, and John Randolph, the calumniator of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. We didn't however, mind any or all these things much, though they cooled the zeal with which we had upheld him before. But all put together, were giving our party a down hill inclination, when on came, like a steamboat after a row boat, the last session of Congress.

In SENATE, we came out for the state rights and disunion; but that brawny shouldered New England giant, Webster, knocked our political brains out at two blows, and battered the other parts of our political bodies in such a way that 'recovery is despaired of. There too we sanctioned such appointments by the 'hero of two wars?' But we did something here to save our characters by rejecting three or four men who had been in states prisons—two or three who were under indictments for larceny; one or two who had been convicted of MURDER; and one who had been guilty of a crime to gross to be here named.—But then, again, we confirmed appointments, of new ministers, &c. and the recall of others, to the tune of nearly \$100,000. We agreed to a project for driving the poor Indians from their last acres into the western wilderness and swamps, at an expense of \$24,000,000, as is estimated, and at the same time, the 'hero of two wars' refused to appropriate \$150,000 to a work of internal improvement, on the ground of economy! and refused to sanction the other bills for internal improvements on the ground of hostility to the principle; this has lost us the whole west; and these are all the promised reforms! ! !

"The greatest and best of men," too, declared before his election, that no man should hold the office of President for more than four years—and here is a candidate for the next four! ! !

There seems to be a general turning of the public eye on HENRY CLAY, as the only man who will bring back high-minded, honest, plain dealing, sincere political conduct, and much as we are and have ever been opposed to him, we see not how it can be prevented.

From the American Mercury.
CHRONICLES OF REFORM.
CHAP. V.

When the King had placed Amos in the office whereof he should be scribe, he drew near unto the council of wise men, and saw Isaac the 'Beacon,' and Mordecai the Jew, 'without the railing of the Senate house, where the council had cast them in their indignation, with their clothes rent and earth upon their heads.

And the hero was greatly troubled and turned away his face, and could not 'look with composure' upon the wounds and filth wherewith Isaac and Noah were disfigured; but many scoffed and cast dirt upon them, and mocked at their calamities, for the fuller's soap nor the refiner's fire could cleanse them from the 'odour' wherewith they were disfigured.

But the troubles of the hero were great, and he felt his bowels yearn towards Isaac and Noah, whilst his wrath waxed hot against the wise men of the nation.

And he caused proclamation to be made from the rising to the setting sun, that the birth-day of one Thomas, whose surname was Jefferson, should be a jubilee, a day of feasting and rejoicing, wherein many heroes should have the inward man stayed with flaggons and comforted with 'rewards.'

On the day of the feast, the heroites appeared from the four winds of heaven, singly and by multitudes; but some who had been 'dyed in the wool' crawled into the presence of the king, 'bare even unto the buttocks;' and when the King saw their nakedness, and how the people were laughing them to scorn, he seized the mantle of Jefferson, whose birth-day they held in honor, and when he had rent it in pieces, and spread pitch thereon from the provinces of the South, he made application thereof to cover the nakedness of those who where 'suffering for opinion's sake.'

Now the heroites and magicians and office seekers placed themselves around the feast of good things, to the great edification and comfort of the inward man; and whilst they chewed much food and turned in strong drink to the honor of Thomas, they poured out patriotism in such abundant effusions, that a cloud of exceeding brightness seemed to overshadow the palace of the King.

And many that saw the brightness of the cloud, said it was the reflection of Isaac's countenance, because of the extreme brightness of his face; but others said it was the light from the oven which the king had caused to be heated, that the office seekers might every man return to his tent with a loaf.

Then Isaac arose and spake as one having authority—"Let those who are in search of the loaves and fishes of office rejoice, for in the multitude of counsellors there is safety."

"If the scales of the fishes were numbered and the bread of office distributed in the smallest particles, every one could not receive a scale nor every aspirant a crumb from the hero's table.

"Though the combination have made my crumb light, and my scale without weight, yet the hero who has trenched upon the laws of his country, from his hatred of tyranny, can repeat the experiment from a love of power, to add one crumb to the comfort of a friend, for the blow which I have received from the combination was aimed at the 'greatest and best of men.'

"But I will take 'my flesh in my teeth, and though they slay me yet will I trust in him,' until his last friend is rewarded and his worst enemy 'punished.'

Then the multitude, who knew not Isaac, questioned one another, saying, is not this the Hill who wrote the book of fornication against the family of John, who is a mighty man, and was a ruler of this nation?—and the flesh which Isaac hath taken in his teeth is the lusts of the flesh named in the book of Isaac, which was sweet in his mouth but has the bitterness of gall in his belly.

And when they had left off eating and drinking and making merry in presence of the King, they retired from the 'East room' of the palace; but the faces of the office seekers and the guests, shone with such exceeding brightness that no man could look upon them until after the going down of the sun.

JOTHAM.

From the Portland Advertiser.

JEFFERSON—NO. XIII.

President Hall, I left in the Council Chamber. Here let me trace his acts for a moment. President Hall who is now Governor Hall by the decision of the Judges, nominated THIRTY-TWO individuals for various offices, though he was Governor only four days. The opinion of the Judges had then been promulgated, which declared that the Council of '29 could sanction no nominations and which considered Mr. Hall Governor only for certain purposes. Yet with the decision in his hand he nominates five Sheriffs others for Justices of the quorum, others for Coroners, and others "to marry at large," to use the language of the Governor. This act may be unimportant in itself for nothing has been heard of the nominations since that time. But it is not unimportant so far as it illustrates what a pitiable tool Mr. Hall was in the hands of other men. It is well known that Mr. Hall having never been in public life was not acquainted with many individuals remote from his own neighborhood. Hence Mr. Smith, the new marshal of Maine, it is said, furnished the list, which Mr. Hall enrolled on the book of nominations according to his direction. Mr. Ruggles wished Mr. Hall to withdraw one nomination, which by some mishap he had made—the nomination of Mark Dennet to be sheriff of York, who then was a collector of the Revenue—a request with which Mr. Hall very obligingly complied.

Another fact may be here mentioned though I omitted it in the proper place. Mr. Ruggles I have forgotten on what subject, though the remark is well known to all, said that the decision of the Judges would be forthcoming, and that he well knew it would be in favor of Mr. Cutler: and if I am not much mistaken, he spoke as if he were authorized to make such a declaration. For this remark he was publicly reproached in the House of Representatives by Mr. Boutelle—a remark which he probably made for political effect, and to influence members whose politics were at that time thought to be wavering.

In the absence of Mr. Hall, another convention was called, in which the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Coun-

cillors for 1830 were chosen. The Governor was also qualified—and every branch of government was organized.—Some difficulty occurred in the Convention for the choice of State Officers. The Jacksonians contended for the rejection of the votes of the York and Washington Senators, though they had been chosen in Convention and declared Senators by a vote of the Board. Their right to a seat in the Convention was sustained by a vote of 87 yeas to 76 nays, exhibiting a majority of ELEVEN VOTES in favor of the Republican party, tho' the Speaker of the House at the commencement of the session was chosen by the bare vote of ONE. A Protest to this vote was placed upon the records by a portion of the Jackson party.

During this time Mr. Healy, a Senator from Lincoln, had gone home on urgent business. The Senators from York and Washington had for several days been employed in the business of the Senate, like other Senators—and some of them been on Senatorial Committees. Their right to act had been repeatedly recognized, and was unquestioned at the board until Mr. Hall returned. The prospect of bringing the session to a close was favorable, but the Jackson party saw an opportunity for an assault, and into the breach they thrust their valorous President. By the absence of Mr. Healy the number of the original Republicans were only seven, leaving a majority of one of the original sixteen to the Jackson party. Let it be remembered here, that by the rules of the Senate no vote can be re-considered unless moved by one who voted in the majority, and within one day from the time the vote passed, and that it requires two thirds of the Senate to dispense with their rules. No attempt was made to dispense with them, no re-consideration was offered. The Constitution says no member can be expelled from either House, but by the concurrence of two thirds of its members.

Now mark the conduct of Mr. President Hall. See him venturing on an assumption of power, and upon a responsibility, which the most reckless of the Jacksonians, aught acquainted with constitutional law and Parliamentary practice, would have ventured not upon.—In the very face of the Records, he refuses to allow Messrs. Appleton, Usher, Bodwell, and Hill their right to vote.—A question of adjournment was proposed. Eleven votes in the affirmative and eight in the negative—and Mr. Hall pronounces, that the Senate is not adjourned.—A Senator declared to be such by the Senate itself, acknowledged by the House in Convention qualified by the acting Governor, and introduced to the Senate Chamber by the Secretary of State, rises to speak. The President pronounces him out of order, though he rises to show his warrant and to advocate his claims—a privilege acknowledged even in all contested elections.—It was not enough for the President to command the Secretary of the Senate not to call over his name on the Senatorial Record when the yeas and nays were demanded, but he puts a gag law in operation, and puts down the Senator who rises to explain his own rights. When an appeal is made from his decision to the Senate, he puts the question after his own manner, and refuses to let the four Senators from Washington and York record their votes. Thus he works his party into a majority, though the Senate stood eleven Republicans and eight Jacksonians. Thus he takes advantage of Mr. Healy's absence and destroys that good old maxim of all Republicans, that the majority shall rule.

A more tyrannical, a more despotic act disgraces the records of no Senate from the days of Augustus Caesar to the present time. The gag law is first brought into use. Then the Senator is plundered of his privileges.—One step more was wanting to consummate the climax of outrage, and here the Jacksonians were in a moment of time. An order was introduced by Mr. Dunlap to exclude the York and Washington Senators from the Board, the vote upon which order stood thus;—Yeas—Davee, Dunlap, Hall, Hutchinson, Hutchings, Ingalls, Megquier, Steel, 8. Nays—Drummond, Gardiner, Hilton, Hinds, Morse and Phelps, 6. Mr. Kingsberry being absent on account of ill health, and having gone to his lodgings, as the vote was taken late evening—Mr. Healy being at home on urgent business; and Messrs. Bodwell, Usher, Appleton, and Hill being deprived of their right to vote by the arbitrary decision of the President.

The same evening Mr. Megquier introduced an order "that the report of the Committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for Senators be committed to a Select Committee, to consider and report upon so much of the subject thereof as relates to the election of Senators by the people in the Senatorial districts of York and Washington. This order was passed, for the decision of the President had given the Jacksonians full sway.

Here was a crisis in the state of things which commanded more vigor and energy than was exhibited by the Republican Senators. The conduct of the President had been disorderly, riotous, tyrannical—and he was wholly incompetent to discharge the duties of his station. He

should have been removed. The Republican Senators after the expulsion of a portion of their number should have no longer submitted to such dictation—I have pointed out in a former number how such a removal could have been effected. The law justifies it.—Jefferson's Manual lays down as a parliament-principle that the Speaker of the House of Commons holds his office at the will of the House, and may be removed at any time. The eleven were the majority tho' Mr. Healy was absent, and they eight were the minority. The Republican members of the Senate to obviate difficulties and any cause of attack, absented themselves from the dictation of the President till Mr. Healy returned. On his return he was again at the Senate Board;—and the tyranny of the President since he had not the shadow of a cause to refuse Mr. Healy's vote, was put an end to. I say a more vigorous act was demanded than the refusal to sit under the domination of the President who heeded not the Rules of the Senate nor the established precedents of all legislative bodies; I say the crisis required the removal of the President—but when I believe this to be the wiser course, I cannot but admire the conciliating conduct of the republican Senators, so different was it from the headlong unconquerable fury of their opponents. Though Parliamentary practice would have justified them in seizing the offender and driving him from the station which he had disgraced, yet they were forbearing enough not to demand indemnity for the past, but to ask only for security for the future. They waited the appearance of Mr. Healy, and being thus by the confession of the President, equal in numbers to their opponents they returned to the Senate Board. This is the absence so loudly clamored about by the Jackson presses—this is the topic of so much labored declamation, pompous and insignificant query.—Who can say aught against such a measure? If the Senators were to be censured at all at this time, they are to be censured for not entering their Protest upon the Records, and refusing even to submit to an officer who by his own fat had driven four of their number from the Board in order to give his party a majority.—JEFFERSON.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JULY 20.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

THE CITIZENS of this State friendly to its present administration, and opposed to the designs of those who are desirous of placing the power of the State in blind subservency to the General Government as now administered, are requested to meet in Convention, at AUGUSTA, on FRIDAY, the THIRTIETH day of JULY next, ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the consideration of such subjects as they may deem pertinent to the occasion. The excited state of public feeling caused by the anti-republican measures of the General Administration in its relentless proscription of men, lavish expenditure of public money, and the dangerous usurpation of power by the Executive, hitherto unprecedented in the history of any administration, call loudly for the expression of the voice of the People in their primary assemblies. It is their right to express it; their duty now demands it.

By request of the State Committee.
Portland, June 28, 1830.

We publish the following resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of Readfield, the town where Mr. Hunton resides, held on the 26th of June, in order to do away the efficacy of a false report which has been circulated in some parts of the State, that Mr. Hunton would not receive so large a number of votes at the next election as he did at the last. We are sensible that the opponents of Mr. Hunton will use every exertion in their power to defeat his election. They are already on the alert—they have begun the work of beating up for recruits. The Junta at the head of this County have commenced the arduous duties of imposing upon the people their filthy nonsense—they are not idle. Therefore it is necessary for the republican to be up and doing. The time has now arrived when every individual who intends that the State shall be freed from the manacles of the Jackson-aristocracy, should be awake.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN READFIELD.

The Republican inhabitants of the town of Readfield met on the 26th of June, for choosing delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Augusta on the 11th August next, and adopted the following resolves:—

Whereas intimations have been made to the public that Governor HUNTON would not receive that warm and full support from the town of Readfield at the next election which he did the last year, tending to impress the public mind that his fellow towns-men had measurably lost their confidence in him, we feel it no less a duty to him than to the public, to express our most hearty approbation of his administration thus far, and that we feel the fullest confidence that he will discharge the remaining duties of his executive office in a manner that will meet the most sanguine expectations of his numerous friends.—Therefore,

Resolved—That we approve of the wisdom, moderation, and firmness of

Governor HUNTON in his executive duty at the last session of the Legislature; that we would again most cordially commend him to the suffrages of the people, as a man in whom, having tried him, our confidence remains unshaken; and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-election at the next September meeting.

Resolved—That we can have but one sentiment towards the Senate and House of Representatives of Maine, for their faithful and successful exertions at their last session in resisting the Jackson plans of 'disorganization'—and that is gratitude.

Resolved—That we highly appreciate the conduct of our Senators from Maine in Congress, and felicitate ourselves on the noble stand taken by them to develop and maintain the principles of the New England States.

Resolved—That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the American Advocate and Kennebec Journal.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Chairman.
GEORGE CURRIER, Secretary.

On our first page will be found the Report of the Board of Managers of Oxford County Bible Society, and the list of officers chosen at the annual meeting held at Dixfield on Wednesday the 2d day of June last. We publish it at the request of the Society.

Will the editor of the Saco Palladium inform us why we do not receive his paper—we have received only one or two for 7 or 8 weeks.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR.—By giving the following reflection a place in your paper, you will oblige
A THINKER.

Having witnessed with what ostensible disregard to the dictates of reason and common sense, some young gentlemen (of even more than common talents) who have been the associates of my youth, have entered into connubial bonds, and fell a sacrifice to misguided choice and thereby forfeited the happiness that such an association is designed to create, and to what man is heir, I have been led to some reflections on the subject and drew the following resolution:—

I would ask, what constitutes the loveliness of the female character. What complication of fascinating charms so much occupy the mind and engross the attention of the other sex? It is beauty that attracts the eye, but it will yield only a short and vain gratification, if not accompanied by worthier qualifications, which, while the omnivorous eye ravished with the fading gloss of nature, drinks intensely, attracts the finer sensibilities of mind, which predominating, leads her obsequious servant from her ravished sphere. Yet it is the graces of a well cultivated mind, that create pure affection, and if the mind is destitute of these graces, it will discover itself. Beauty may mount her zenith, and pour forth her rays in rich profusion, but as fruitless as the orb of day, if all the planets, the subjects of its vital animation were hurled into non-existence. Hence we may see that external charms are insufficient—they are like the flowers, they bloom, but they fade.—Affection, rather infatuated love, which beauty has created, and that has beauty for its sustenance, will become extinct—with her charms it will fade and die; but that affection which arises from such as is dictated by the harmony of mind in the person beloved, arising from cultivation, has for its support that for which pale beauty would resign her throne, and for which thereon sighs in vain. In a word, the properties that make up the character of a lovely female do not consist exclusively in what nature has done for them, but rather in what they have done themselves, assisted by the guidance of reason, and good common sense, and by so training the faculties of mind, that the passions will harmonize into graces. Being possessed of these accomplishments, then the young ladies may welcome the natural charms.

From the Portland Advertiser.

RETRENCHMENT & REFORM.

To the Farmers of Maine:

Have the Jackson papers ever told you of the vast amount of money saved to the nation by the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency? Would it not be well to enquire of them to name the particular items in which a saving has been made to the people. I must confess for one, that while looking over the doings of the last Congress, I was fully impressed with the belief, that unless a different course shall be pursued from that practised upon by the present administration, it will not be long ere the farmer must have a direct tax levied on him to support the extravagant salaries given to the officers of Government. During Mr. Adams's Administration, an attempt was made to raise the salary of the Judge of the District Court of Maine, but without success; it was believed that \$1000 was as much as Judge Ware was entitled to receive;—but soon as the retrenching principle is brought into action by Jackson, the salary of Judge Ware is raised from \$1000 to \$1800—Eight hundred dollars at one lift. This is retrenchment and reform with a witness. Farmers, look at these things and consider whether it is manly to be duped any longer by the cry of retrenchment and reform, made by the very persons who receive of your hard earnings these exorbitant salaries. M.

General Jackson in Pennsylvania.

The following article from the Union

to the President, of June 23, shows in what light the public acts of the President are viewed by some of his former friends. If he should receive the same hospitable welcome in other places as he has in Uniontown, he may with truth exclaim with a former great man, "farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness."—*Providence Journal*.

The President of the United States lodged in this place on Wednesday night last, on his way to his residence in Tennessee. Our "plain Tennessee farmer" travels with two splendid coaches with four.

The style of his reception was a sad reversal of that which was given him here a little more than a year ago. Then he was escorted by an immense train of our fellow citizens—then he was surrounded with a crowd which rendered access to him in many instances almost impossible—every window and door was crowded with anxious spectators. On Wednesday last, though we had notice of his approach early in the morning, not a soul went out to meet him. Few persons did him even the slight honor of stepping to their doors to witness his passage. When he arrived at his lodgings; besides some thirty or forty boys who were attracted by the splendor of his equipage, there were the bar keeper and two others present to receive him. During the evening, we believe that not more than twenty persons called on him, and nearly one third of these were his political opponents.

These circumstances establish one cheering fact.—There is yet principle among us sufficient to sustain the measures upon which the prosperity of the country depends; that principles are now, at least, dearer than men; that the people of this country will not permit their interests to be bartered to the South, even though the President of the United States, General Jackson himself, be one of the high contracting parties.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

In compliance with the request of citizens from several towns in York, Cumberland, and Lincoln Counties, who are desirous of attending the REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, at AUGUSTA, on the 30th inst. the steam Packet CONNECTICUT will leave Union Wharf, Portland, on Thursday, the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for Augusta, and return the Saturday following. Fare to Augusta \$1 50.
Portland, July 8, 1830.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The New York Gazette furnishes us with London dates to the 1st of June. The most important item of news is the renunciation of the throne of Greece by Prince Leopold.—*Courier*.

The famous French expedition had sailed from Toulon.

The George IV. steamer, under the command of a Lieutenant, has been ordered to proceed to Algiers to watch the French squadron.

The British Traveller of 31st May states that the King's appetite had in a great measure failed, and that he had been supported principally by port wine and water.

The Emperor of Russia has been making a grand display on the fields of Mars at St. Petersburg, reviewing his troops, amounting to 30,000; the Turkish Ambassadors and all the Foreign Ministers were present at the scene.—The effect is described as very imposing.

The accounts from Greece—if the foreign papers are to be credited—continue to be very unsatisfactory, and therefore astonishment will cease that Prince Leopold should be alarmed at taking possession of the throne of Greece. It was understood the restoration of Grecian independence had tranquilized the people; but so far from tranquility being restored, they seem all in confusion. The President, it is said by the last accounts, is gone to quell the troubles in Syria; several Greeks had been arrested. We have no certain information as to the promoter or promoters of the disturbance. If it broke out at the instigation of any particular person, to serve any particular purpose, it is much to be lamented. At all events Prince Leopold has renounced the Sovereignty of Greece, and Capo d'Istria remains President, at one and the same time settling, as we are told, the constitution of Greece, and putting down rebellion. But his Excellency is apt at these things.

It was announced at Vienna that the Messrs. Rothschild had concluded a contract with Turkey, to furnish, within the year sufficient to discharge the demands of Russia—so that the troops of the later may evacuate the territories of the former.

It is averred that France has stipulated to subdue the Barbary States, and deliver them up to Egypt.

From the Genius of Temperance, &c.

To the Professed Friends of Temperance. I wish, through the medium of the press, to call your attention to a subject, which I fear you have too much neglected. I mean that of patronizing those individuals, who have voluntarily relinquished the sale of ardent spirits. They expect and have a right to demand your patronage. They are doing much to promote the cause of temperance, and

those who are enemies in this reform, will consequently be opposed to the course they are pursuing. There are some young men, who could not conscientiously traffic in this article, but well know, that by discontinuing its sale, they must offend many of their customers, who were moderate drinkers. Under these circumstances they did expect that if they took a decided stand, the avowed friends of temperance would countenance them in it.—But has this been the fact? It has not. The temperance man, and the moderate drinker have passed by their door, and gone to shops, where ardent spirit was sold. Is there not something wrong here? The friends of temperance strongly err in this matter; they ought, they are warned to patronize such a store in preference to another. It is their duty to encourage such young men, and to be their firm, decided friends.—Where is consistency of character and conduct, if they pursue a different course? I ask all to examine this matter, and see if they are doing their duty—remembering that if, through their influence, one young man is led again to deal in this "drink of drunkards," they are not free from guilt.

EDGAR.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—On the 1st of July more than six millions of the national debt were paid. The whole will be paid in the course of three years, with the exception of the thirteen millions of three per cents. This stock is redeemable at the pleasure of the government, and is now quoted at 91 1-4. It is doubtful whether this stock will be redeemed; it being the obvious policy of the Government to appropriate the sum to the purposes of Internal Improvement. The next step will undoubtedly be to take off the duties from commodities not of home growth and manufacture, to the amount of the present sinking fund. How proud a spectacle shall we present to the world:—twelve or thirteen millions of people, free of a national debt, and governed at the cheap rate of about eleven millions of dollars a year. A great political philosopher used to say: "There are but two kinds of governments; and the bad, the only object of which is to draw money from the pockets of the governed into the pockets of the governors." Our government is certainly not of the latter class; for the people have been getting rich; while those who administered our affairs have, almost universally, been poor. Although we are thus disburdened of a national debt, yet we have overcome, as a nation, many obstacles, and achieved vast enterprises. We have sustained two wars with England, a quasi war with France, two wars with the Barbary powers, and a hundred with the Indians; we have organized the government; established a navy; protected our foreign commerce; maintained a diplomatic intercourse with all foreign nations; supported a standing army; fortified our whole sea coast; carried on extensive and costly Internal Improvements; and pensioned the revolutionary soldiers.

Boston Palladium.

The following notice is published in the Charleston papers, with a request that the northern papers should publish it:—

A CARD.—The Postmaster suggests to those persons who write by mail the propriety of closing their letters with Waters, and not to use Sealing Wax during warm weather, as the latter melts and defaces the letter to which it is affixed, as well as the adjoining letter, to which it adheres, and sometimes nearly destroys its superscription. Scarcely a mail is opened in Summer that this is not the case with several letters, especially when from a distant place and closely packed.

LIGHTNING.

During the thunder shower which visited this vicinity on Tuesday afternoon last, the lightning struck a white oak tree, near the old meeting house (so called) in Kennebunk-port. The electric fluid ran down the tree, shivering it considerably, and followed a root which ran into a ledge of rocks, a short distance from the tree, large pieces of which were thrown into the road near by. A gentleman who has since visited the place, informed us that some of the rocks which were removed into the road, were as large as a common sized flour barrel, and that the road was so completely blocked up with them as to render it necessary to clear them away before any carriage could pass.

Kennebunk Gazette.

A little girl by the name of Freeman, about eleven years old, was killed by lightning on Thursday last, in a school house in the town of York. Three other children were struck down at the same time and considerably injured, but not dangerously. The Portsmouth Journal mentions two buildings struck with lightning in that vicinity on the same day.—*Daily Courier*.

Appointment by the Governor and Council.—Ichabod Bucknam, Sheriff for Washington County.

In the anonymous pamphlet published at the Argus office, entitled a "History of the Proceedings and Extraordinary measures of the Legislature of Maine for the year 1830," Judge Greene, (late Marshal) is charged with using the influence of office for electioneering purposes; that he promised Mr. Weeks of China, the privilege of taking the census in five towns. Judge Greene has replied in a note in the Saco Palladium, in which he says: "I have no particular acquaintance with Mr. Weeks and whoever says that I promised him or any person the privilege of taking any part of the Census, or any other favor, with the slightest intimation of a wish to influence his vote, asserts an infamous and malicious falsehood."

Kennebec Journal.

Directions for making good pickles.

In commencing, deposit in a tub or other vessel, the cucumbers, which should be cut from the vine with a small part of the stem adhering to them.—Pour boiling water upon them, and cover the vessel so as to confine the steam. After cooling, pour off the water, and add more boiling water, sufficient to cover the cucumbers, and when cooled, place them in a vessel designed for the use, and boil a quantity of vinegar sufficient to cover the pickles, scum it and pour it upon them boiling hot. A small piece of Alum should be put into the vinegar when boiling, and the pickles should be kept covered with vinegar (not too strong.) When more cucumbers are added, place them in a separate vessel for the reception of the boiling water, after which place them in the same pickle tub, and pour the hot vinegar upon the whole, and so continue till the tub is full. If necessary, pour off the vinegar occasionally, boil and scum it, and while hot, pour it back upon the pickles without disturbing them.

I have tried this process for several years, and have found it to succeed well.
J. C. WASHBURN.
China July, 1830.

HENRY CLAY.

A Biography of this distinguished statesman is about to be written by George D. Prentice, late editor of the New England Review. Mr. Prentice is an able and elegant writer, and we doubt not will do justice to the life and character of this great favorite of the American people.

MARRIED.

On the 25d ult. at Marietta, Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL SWARTWOUT BARROW, of Belmont co. Miss MARY WILHELMINE FUSTINE CAROLINE LOUIS FREDERICK ZEIGLER, of Marietta.

In Bath, Mr. Zachariah Norton to Miss Martha J. Roberts.

H. G. CARTER, Fancy DRY GOODS.

NO. 9.

Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland.

WHERE may be found every article in the line with many not usually kept, which may be discerned by the following:—

Swiss Muslins; figd and plain Mull do. do. Barages, various colors; Pulmoneres, MARISO, raw Silk, Valencia and many other SHAWLS; Hose of Cotton, Silk, Raw Silk, Linen and Worsted material, some two or three hundred, double heels; Gloves, Mitts, Parasols; white, black and buff; Circassians; Merino Cloths; Smyrna Gauzes; Muslin Jack'd Robes, a cheap article for Dresses; lustre Leventines; black India Leventines; Satin do. real India; blk Silk Camlets for Pelises; Gro de Naps; Gro de Indes; Gro de Lins; Plaid Bombazines; superb blk Lace Veils from 2 to \$10 real double; blk Lace Bonnet 5 4 and 6 4 wide for Veils; white do.; Muslin wrought Collars 1s 6d; Green Gauze Veils; Green Gauze Barrage and Crape for Veils; Battistes various colors; superior Spool Cotton 4s 6d a doz.; Balls in Boxes; Balls in lbs.; Wire do. in oz.; Linen Floss best quality; Cotton do spools and Skeins; Ribbons, Bonnet, Cap, Sash, Belt, &c. new and old style.

Sheetings and Shirtings; Calicoes; Ginghams, of all kinds and qualities; Vestings of Valencia, Marseilles, dark and light.

BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—all fashionable shades and many different qualities.

Tickings; Checks; Stripes; Ginghams; Jeans; Fustians; thin Stuffs, such as Cassinets, cold Jeans, Rouen Cassines, Stomonts Drilling, French do. Silk Strip'd do. &c.

CRAVATS,

Cambric, Muslin, plaid, figured, shaded, &c.

SILK STOCKS,

of every fashionable pattern; Gents. stout Horsklin Gloves; Bandanna, Flagg, German, English, French and other Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS. Military Stocks; Buff Gloves, and Vestings; Muslin Cravats; best Ital'n Cravats; Dimoties; Corded Cambrics & Lawns; Cotton Yarn, black, white, mix'd Knitting Cotton; Duck for Pants; ready made Drilling Pantalons and Jackets; Batting; Wadding; Seersuckers; Diapers stout and wide; Furniture Pack 9d to 3s; Crape Shawls; Foundation Muslin; White Tabby Velvet for painting Blue India Nankins; Coat, Vest and children's Buttons; plain German Caps for Boys; Fancy Jewel boxes; Scotch Tapes; C. Silver Thimbles; Fans, palmleaf and feather; Cologne, best quality; Linen Cambric Handkerfs 3s to 6s; Pocket Books; Steel Scissors; Ivory Combs; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Bobbinet Laces, thread wrought; Straw Braids; all articles in the Millinery line.

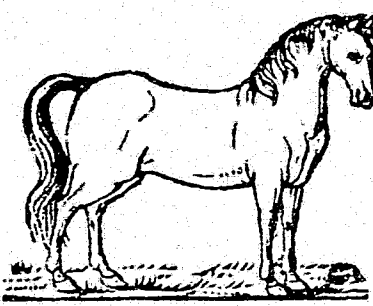
TRAVELLING BASKETS,

all sizes, which together with ninepenny Calicoes and sundry other articles not mentioned, constitute his Stock complete; individuals and heads of Families about purchasing for themselves or others, will be enabled to find many articles not usually obtained without search.
Portland, July 10. 6w 4

WANTED,

WITHIN one month, to complete a contract, 3000 yards Raw Wool FLANNEL—500 do Cotton and Wool do of good width and quality, for which satisfactory prices will be given by H. G. CARTER, No. 9, Mussey's Row, Middle-street. Portland, June 15. 4w 4

HORSE LOST.



STRAYED from a pasture near the Congregational Meeting House in Waterford, on Tuesday night July 6th a bay Horse, middling size, long tail, newly shod, carries his head low. Any person who has or will take him up and give me information, or bring him to me, or to Levi Whitman, Esq. of Norway Village, shall be well rewarded.

ALLEN GREELY.

Turner, July 8th, 1830. *3w 3

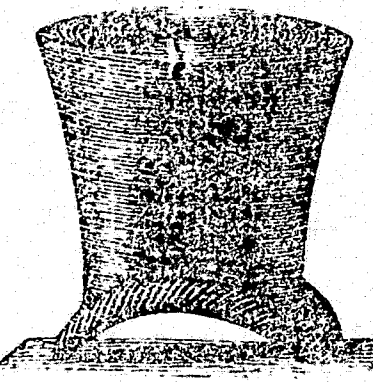
LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, July 1, 1830.

ASA Barton 16—Ephraim Briggs—Nathaniel K. Emery—Luther Gilson—Rev. John Haynes—Dea. John Horr—Asa Holt—Mrs. Joanna Jenkins—Daniel Knight, Jr.—Amos Noble—John Richardson—Benjamin Peabody, Jr.—Carlton Stetson.

For WM. REED, P. M.

By INCREASE ROBINSON, Assistant.



OLIVER K. BARRELL, AS AGENT FOR R. H. & A. A. HALL, OF BOSTON, AT

No. 3,

Boyd's Buildings, Middle-Street, Portland, the Old and Established Stand of JERE HASKELL,

WILL be constantly supplied with a large and extensive assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's Beaver, Roran and Caster Black and Drab

Hats,

which for beauty and durability are not surpassed by any manufactured in this or any other place—all of which he will sell Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Boston prices—together with a good assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's, Patent Leather, Cloth, Velvet, and all other kinds of

Caps;

SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.

O. K. BARRELL receives every week by Steam Boat, fresh supplies and the newest Fashion of HATS and CAPS, and will always have on hand such an assortment of the above articles as cannot fail to suit purchasers and Country Traders, who will find it for their interest to call and purchase of him.

IMITATION BEAVER HATS, for \$3.25 to \$3.50 each. June 28, 1830. 1 4w

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c.

WM. HAGAR & CO.

OFFER for sale, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20 Gold-street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, 6 months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for cash. They cast their book founts from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica and all larger,	\$0 30	Small Pica, Long Primer,	38
Double Pica,	32	Burgois,	40
Great Primer,	34	Brevier,	56
English,	36	Minion,	70
Pica,	36	Nonpareil,	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 9 cents per lb. W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Proprietors of papers who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed two dollars, in settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry. June 24, 1830.

Balfour's Works.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, all the works of the Rev. Walter Balfour, either bound or in boards. These works for depth of thought and argument, are much superior to any which have been published, and are almost indispensable to a correct understanding of the scriptures.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

July 5, 1830. 2 3w

NEW BOOKS &c.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, Buttonworth's Concordance; Brown's Concordance, miniature edition very neat; North American Review for July. American Quarterly Review; Carabasset, a tragedy written by N. Deering, Esq.; Scientific Tracts, a very valuable work for all such as wish to become acquainted with scientific subjects; the work is published semi-monthly at only one dollar and fifty cents per year. Laws of Maine for 1830;—a new supply of the Maine Justice, new edition greatly improved; Conversation Lexicon, a very valuable work and much the cheapest publication ever printed in the United States, each volume containing six hundred large octavo pages well printed and on good paper;—Octavo and Quarto Bibles cheap; Pronouncing Bibles; Journal of Education and Monthly Lyceum, a work which is well worth the price asked for it.

Just received as above the "Universalist Expositor," edited by Rev. Hosea Ballou and Hosea Ballou 2d. This work is printed on good paper and in a style of the best periodicals, at only two dollars per year.

Navarino Bonnets cheaper than ever, made in the latest New York and Boston fashions.

For sale as above a general assortment of English and Fancy Goods—Drugs and Medicines.

Drawn Numbers in the 16th Class Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery. 17-14-43-27-9-20-38-22-52

10th Class,

20-2-3-41-28-23-38-53-17

11th Class,

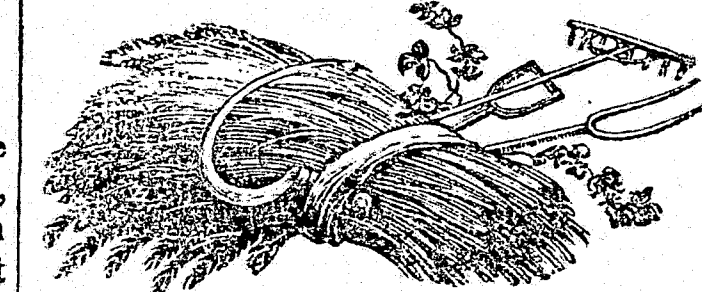
58-7-30-10-55-4-46-43-17

Several handsome prizes were sold in the above Lotteries, and another Class draws on the 14th instant. Tickets only 50 cents per Quarter. Persons will do well to secure a fortune. Tickets constantly for sale.

ASA BARTON.

July 12.

3 3w



Scythes

FOR SALE CHEAP.

D. DUDLEY'S SCYTHES for 5s 3d.—Also, DARBY'S Scythe RIFLES 9d —ALDRIDGE'S Scythe SNEATHS 2s 3d —RAKES 1s.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, July 2, 1830.

3w 2

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!

ROGERS & CUTLER,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAVE just received a large assortment of DRY GOODS, for Cash or approved Credit, at low prices—

AMONG WHICH ARE

1 Case elegant LEGHORN BONNETS, very cheap;

Cases of low price CALICOES;

Cases of nice, do.

Ribbons, Battistes, Palmatenes, Cambrics, Muslins, Ginghams, Shawls, Cravats, Bonnet Cambrics, Vestings, Linens, Lawns, Buttons, Hosiery, and

Gloves, &c. &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

THIN GOODS,

for Men and Boys summer wear—such as Jeans, Drillings, Stripes, &c. &c.

Bales of Factory Goods—Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks, Ginghams, Bed

Tick, and the first quality of Warp YARN.

—ALSO—

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATINETTES.

Purchasers will find at their Store the best assortment of DRY GOODS in the State.

May 15. 6w 48

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....SS.

PURSUANT to Warrants from Elias Thom

as, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed against the following townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford—for the following State tax assessed for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, viz:

Township No. 2—2d Range, \$7.00

Township No. 3—3d Range, 6.40

Township No. 5—3d Range, 6.90

Township No. 5—2d Range, 8.45

Andover Surplus North, 3.83

I hereby give notice, unless said taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of said townships and Tracts of unimproved land will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,

Sheriff of Oxford County.

Dated at Oxford, this 7th day of June, AD. 1830. 6w *15

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers

can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland,

Agent for Maine. June 22.

POETRY.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

THE STRANGER.

When the fleecy snow is falling,
When the wintry wind blows chill,
And night in sable darkness,
Shrouds the valley and the hill;
When the cheerful fire is gleaming,
O'er the clean-swept cottage floor
Oh! I love to hear the Stranger,
Gently tapping at the door.

When Spring's soft falling showers,
Call the embryo blossom forth,
And nature's moving process
Curbs the fury of the north;
When the dews of night are stealing
O'er the rural woodland bower,
To welcome then the Stranger,
Adds a charm to that blest hour.

When bright Summer's blushing flowers
Fill the air with odors sweet,
When all nature seems to languish
'Neath the noontide's ardent heat;
Oh, I love when distant thunder
Doth a heavy shower portray,
To refresh the weary Stranger,
As he's wending on his way.

When Autumn's yellow harvest
Doth repay the laborer's care,
When I with nature's bounties
Do the wholesome meal prepare;
Not the crown of haughty monarchs,
Can such real bliss afford,
As to press the weary Stranger,
To a seat around my board.

For I was once a Stranger,
In a distant foreign land,
And sickness slightly touch'd my brow
With her pale withering hand;
Then a Stranger to a Stranger
Did the healing balm impart,
For he dropt a tear of Pity,
And it cheered my drooping heart.

Then let the gentle Stranger,
If they meet when fortune smiles,
Or in the hours of darkness,
When their grief no one beguiles;
Let them drop the tear of Pity,
Or a heartfelt gladness show,
And enjoy that blissful feeling,
Which none but Strangers know.

H *****

Livermore, May, 1830.

[From the Essex Gazette]

THE ILLUMINATED.

Illumination!—base perversion of language! If the secret and foul mysteries of the unholy Weishaupt be Illumination—it is the lightning of the midnight storm, the lurid flashes of the smothered volcano creeping like fiery serpents along the sulphurous caverns of their prison; or the blood-red radiance which tinges with a fearful coloring the waves of the infernal Gulf.

I am the eldest son of a noble family—a race in whose veins the proudest blood of Germany has quickened. I had a brother—a brave, fair youth; and I had a sister more beautiful than the dreamy imaginings of Poetry—a creature of affection and purity—the young and lovely image of one of the most lovely and affectionate of mothers. My early years were happy. It is with a strange pleasure that I turn back to my young existence. It is a fair picture.—There is nothing but love, and innocence, and virtuous ambition in its pleasant colorings. Would to God that I had never outlived its beauty and holiness—that I had never seen that Paradise of Being converted by my own hand into a desert, blackened with the stain of human blood.

I had hardly left the University, where I received my education, when chance threw in my way a member of that powerful association known by the name of Illuminati. He was older than myself by many years; and had travelled in almost all parts of the civilized world. He obtained, by slow and almost imperceptible degrees, a perfect command of my confidence; and then proposed to initiate me into the profound and sacred mysteries of Illuminism. I was young—ardent—unsuspecting—and impelled by that restless curiosity and love of adventure so natural a young student unpractised in the treachery and depravity of the world, I assented with eagerness to the proposal. I was initiated into the first degree of the dark Order. There was a mysterious fascination in the secrecy, and solemnity, and mightiness of the Association which overcame all scruples as I continued to taste deeper and deeper of its abominations.

I need not tell how the toils of the Order were gathered around me. I learned to consider all religion a mockery—that the holy precepts of Jesus were less desirable than the licentious ones of Epicurus. I learned to despise the moral distinctions of virtue and vice—to scoff at every thing which elevates and ennobles the human character. In a word, I was illuminated—I was an enthusiast in my new creed—I supposed myself to be soaring in a light beyond that of Heaven, while in reality the blackness had settled upon my soul.

Shortly after my admission into the higher mysteries of Illuminism a female association of the same nature with our own, but somewhat less repulsive in its ceremonies, was established, by the

leaders of the order. The high-born—the young and the beautiful were brought step by step to the fatal embrace of the accursed creed of Illumination. They breathed the poisoned atmosphere of infidelity—they listened to the baneful fascinations of that subtle philosophy, whose appeals are not to the supremacy of reason, but to the baser passions which slumber in the depths of the human heart; and the angelic purity of woman in her holiest existences, was changed to licentiousness and moral depravity;—and the infernal orgies of the Bacchanite of older time, were surpassed in iniquity by the midnight assemblies of the female Illuminees of Germany.

The influence of woman is powerful; and our leaders wished to engage it in their support. We were called upon to labor with the industry of Demons to pervert and poison the minds of our female associates. Fathers offered their innocent and confiding daughters to the foul shrine of Illuminism; and brothers led their sisters like victims to the sacrifice. It was my task to entice my sister—my own, my only sister, her with whom I had passed the innocent days of childhood, into the darkness and depravity of the Order. Oh, God!—it was an evil, and a bitter, and a dreadful task—but I succeeded. She joined the infernal assembly, in the innocent confidence of her sisterly affection;—and I, fiend that I was, rejoiced in the terrible sacrifice.

My brother at this time had been but partially initiated into the secrets of the Association. But he had gone far enough to see that our boasted illumination was but another name for darkness and depravity. He paused—he doubted for a time, but when he knew that his sister—the pure and beautiful flower which grew up in smiling beauty at his side, had been enticed into the bondage of an Order whose evil principles he had already detected under the specious garb of virtue and universal benevolence—he hesitated not to denounce the Association in the strong language of indignation. He reproached me bitterly for my criminal agency in the initiation of my sister—he appealed to every old association of youth and innocence—he exhorted me by the memory of my departed friends—by my hopes beyond the grave, to forsake the abomination of Infidelity—and to aid him in rescuing a beloved sister from the companionship of demons in human form. But my hour of repentance had not yet come. I spurned him from me—I threatened him with unescapable vengeance of the Order, and he left me to my depravity; and I clasped more closely the chains which bound me to the infernal mystery.

At one of our meetings not long after, it was announced by our Superior that an unworthy brother of the Order had broken the oaths of his initiation; and instead of aiding the designs of his brethren had opposed them uniform bitterness and energy. When the inquiry was made—"What shall be the punishment of the offender?"—the hoarse response of "Death!" from a hundred voices swelled through the subterranean vault in which we had assembled.

There was a moment of calm preparation, and then the ceremony of casting lots for the executioner took place. It was my lot—the red sign of murder was in my possession!

"Brother!" said the Master, as he placed in my hand a dagger—follow me to your victim!

I took the weapon and followed without hesitation. I had lost the tone of my natural feelings—I was a mere machine in the hands of taskmasters. I entered a dimly lighted apartment, where my eyes were blindfolded, and I was led forward by the hand. I heard the hard breathings of a man apparently exhausted with some powerful struggle. I was commanded to kneel down; I obeyed; and my knee, as I knelt, rested upon a human form. "Your victim is beneath you," said the master, as he placed my left hand upon the palpitating heart of the condemned—"Strike, where I have placed your hand!"

I felt the bosom heaving beneath my hand in the extremity of mortal fear—I heard a faint and smothered ejaculation; but my soul was nerved to murder by a feeling of phrenzy, approaching to delirium. I withdrew my left hand and my right descended with its dagger. It was a fearful blow—the dagger was buried to its hilt, and as I withdrew it, the hot blood spouted in my face. "Again!" said the hoarse voice of the master at my side.—I smote once more; and the deed was done! The bandage was torn from my eyes—the dim lamplight fell on the ghastly corpse—and I looked upon my victim. It was my brother!

Ask me not to portray the agony which followed—the damned know none more poignant. I have anticipated their fiery curse—the green earth has been burning cinders—the pure atmosphere like a fiery medium of Eternal wrath.

Mine was not a solitary murder. My sister abandoned by her natural guardian—by him who would have perilled his life for her safety; fell a victim to the violence of her abandoned associates. She could not survive the utter desolation of all that is dear and holy to women, and she perished by her

own hand, and sleeps in the grave of a suicide!

A Horse crawling through a post.—A story is told of the late Rev. Mr. Sprague of Dublin, N. H. which sets the remarkable simplicity of the learned person in a very ludicrous light. Paying a visit to one of his parishoners he threw the bridle of his horse over the post of a rail fence near the house. During his stay, the animal contrived to disengage the bridle from the post and get it under his feet—seeing which a servant girl drew the reins through one of the mortices and over the top of the post in the form of a noose. The parson took his leave, and going to untie his horse, was undiscribly astonished to find the bridle which he had simply thrown over the post, thus passed through one of the holes.—This beats all! ejaculated he to himself. "I never saw the like of it before! To be sure, we read of a camel going through the eye of a needle—but this was in the days of miracles. No, no, I never saw the like of it before!" He examined anew; he tried to get the bridle out, but it surpassed his ingenuity. "Yes it must be," said he, "the horse has actually crawled through the post hole—there's no other way to account for it!" Full of this impression, and despairing of making the animal retrace his steps, he whipped out his knife and was about cutting the reins, when the same girl perceiving his quandary, released the horse and explained the mystery. But if the simple parson was astonished before, he was little less so now to find his own penetration surpassed by that of a servant girl. "Heh, girl," said he, "I believe you are right—but how in the name of wonder should a girl like you know more than a man of learning. It's astonishing! astonishing!"—Miraculous! miraculous!"—N. Y. Constellation.

RECIPE FOR MAKING TATTLERS.
Take one handful of the vine called *runabout* the same quantity of the root called *nimble-tongue*, and a sprig of the herb called *back-bite*, [cut either before or after dog days]—a table spoonful of *don't-you-tell-on't* six drachms of *malice*, and a few drops of *envy*—which can be purchased at the shops of Miss Tabitha Teatable, and Miss Mary Ann Nightwalker. Stir them well together and simmer them for half an hour over the fire of *discontent* kindled with a little *jealousy*—then steam it through the cloth of *misconstruction*, and cork it up in the bottle of *malevolence*, hang it up by a *sheaf of street yarn*, shake it occasionally for two three days, and it will be fit for use.

Let a few drops be taken just before walking out, and the subject will be enabled to speak all manner of evil, and that continually.

N. B. Should a neighborhood at any time be troubled with too much tattling, let them administer a small quantity of *do-as-you-would-be-done-by*, and the operation will cease.

A Northampton paper states that for eight successive Sundays, rain has fallen in great quantities in that vicinity, to the great disappointment of the ladies, who had made considerable preparation for a display in their Dunstables and choice silks.

Baltimore Rail Road.—The carriages are now running on 13 miles of this road. The pioneer coach has sometimes carried 34 at once. The proprietors are now making \$1000 per week, 600 of which is clear profit. The route of 13 miles has been travelled over in 70 minutes.—N. E. Farmer.

The Annapolis Republican asserts that a person in that vicinity lately killed 286 birds in three shots—at the first shot 138!

Church and State.—This much dreaded Union has taken place at last, as we find in the New England Palladium, that Mr. George Stait is married to Miss Eveline Church.—N. Y. Cour.

The N. H. Jackson Patriot denounces the N. H. Jackson Gazette, as not of the true School. Better practice as in quack medicines, and say "none genuine unless branded Isaac Hill."

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE IMPROVED GRISTMILL, which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, General Agent.
Norway Village, March 23. 1ycop41

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE, IN THE
STATE OF MAINE.

TWO Townships of Land, situate in the County of Oxford, lettered B & C, containing 45,000 acres, advantageously lying on lake Umbagog, and adjoining the State line with New-Hampshire. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, commencing at Portland, opens a water communication within 35 miles of the Townships, and the shortest routes from Portland & Hallowell to Colebrook on the Connecticut River, pass through letter B. In this latter Township, which contains about 24000 acres, there are upwards of 20 settlers, a Grist-mill & Saw-mill now in operation, a number of mill privileges, with abundance of valuable timber, and an extensive run of meadow land. The quality of the Land is very good, and these numerous advantages render this township a most eligible purchase. There is a considerable quantity of Pine Timber in both Townships, which can with facility be sent to market by water, and always command cash.

The road through letter B, from Coos, on the Connecticut River, has been a county road for some years, and very recently an alteration of considerable extent has been made in letter B, which has much improved the Township and the communication. The roads from Portland and Hallowell, meet about 1 and a half miles from the west line of B. The Lake and Meadow are very beneficial to the settlers, the former affording abundance of fish, and the meadow producing excellent hay. In the deed of letter B, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there is a reservation of 1280 acres, to be divided into four equal portions; viz: one for the first settled Minister, one for the support of the ministry, one for the support of Schools and one reserved for future appropriation.

The number of acres in letter C, conveyed by the Commonwealth, is 21,000. No settlement has yet been commenced in this township. A new county road has been laid out through it, which, when completed, will open a communication from the Lake to Paris, which is the shire town, and is on the road to Portland. The land is an average quality with the other Townships in its vicinity, (with the exception of letter B,) which is superior to the others.

The above land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Merchant's Hall, in Boston, on Thursday, the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. by Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, Auctioneer.

If found more convenient, letter B may be sold in two separate parcels, one on the north and the other on the south side the dead Cambridge river, which divides the Township into parts nearly equal.

Persons requiring further information respecting them, and who are disposed to treat for a purchase at private sale, are referred to GEORGE HOUNSFIELD, Esq. No. 256, Pearl-st., New-York; to CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. Hallowell, and SOLOMON ADAMS, Esq. of Farmington; both in the County of Kennebec, State of Maine.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.
May 17, 1830. ts 48

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,
AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.

Revised by the author, SIR WALTER SCOTT, beautifully printed in 12mo, with a Frontispiece to each volume. In order to place these celebrated works within the reach of every one desirous of possessing a perfected copy, a subscription has been opened at the low price of *sixty two and a half cents* a volume, payable on delivery. "This edition will be enriched with, what its possessors cannot fail to deem a decoration of infinitely high value, numerous notes and illustrations by the author."—SPEC-TATOR.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.
Portland, March, 1830. 48tf

MANTUA-MAKING
AND
MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW
THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has removed from her former stand to nearly opposite the Observer office, where she will be happy to wait on all who may favor her with their patronage.

She has received the latest and most approved Fashions for Bonnets, Caps, Ladies' Dresses, &c. &c. and will execute all orders in a faithful manner.

LEGHORN BONNETS altered and dressed in the newest style.
Norway Village, June 1. 49

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. will be received in payment for the Observer.

A LITTLE CHEAPER THAN CHEAP!!!

AT THE CHEAP STORE,
No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, opposite Casco Bank,

HAVE been received, an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching seasons. Among which are—

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Black and Green LUSTRINGS; Slate PONGEES; Black and colored Canton CRAPES; Rawsilk, Brocade and Valencia SHAWLS; White CAMBRICS; Cambric MUSLINS; Plain and figured Jacksonett MUSLINS (for Dresses); Plain and figured Book MUSLINS; White Pocket and NECKERCHIEFS; Plaid and Stripe CRAVATS; large assortment of Cotton and Silk FLAG HANDKERCHIEFS; fancy Silk and Gauze HDKFS; Green Gauze and Crapes for Veils; black Lace VEILS, (very cheap;) Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Beltings, cheap; brown CAMBRICS for Bonnets; White Cotton HOSE, at 1s to 25 cts. GLOVES at 1s and 25 cts; black Silk Handkerchiefs, 25 cts to 50. Striped JEANS & DRILLINGS for summer wear; Navarino BONNETS, cheap; Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; BED TICKINGS, SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; CALICOES at 12 1-2 cts and 1s, &c. &c.

Purchasers from the country will find it for their advantage to call at the above Store. As all Goods will be offered at prices probably a little lower than can be found elsewhere, for cash.

WM. D. LITTLE.
Portland, May 18. 473m

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,
CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2,75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirts and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsteds Hosiery; Silk do; Gentlemen's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jacksonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.
N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

PATCH WORK.

(OR REMNANTS CALICO BY THE POUND.)

NAVARINOS & LEGHORNS

SATIN Brilliant, a splendid article for dresses at 3s the yard; Plaid and Black Silks; Levantines and Elegant and fig'd Cameo Silks, new style; Bombazines, Parasols, Merino and Raw Silk SHAWLS; Black Lace Veils; 5-4 blk Double ground Lace at 150 the yd; Bobbinett Laces at 12 1-2 cts the yd; Mourning Battiste at 20 cts the yd. Gloves, Jeans, Drills, Derrys, and lots thin Stuffs for Summer wear
Also—Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; nice Gingham; Bandannas; cheap Calicos; Sheetings; Shirts; and every description of DRY GOODS, necessary for the home trade, this week opening for sale by

HENRY POOR.
Portland, June 17th, 1830. 6w 52

ASHES!
WANTED.

THE subscriber will continue to take well burnt Dry House ASHES through the season, for which he will pay 14 cents per Bushel, in Goods.
INCREASE ROBINSON.
Norway, June 8, 1830. 50 2m

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

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